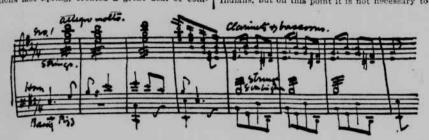
## MUSIC.

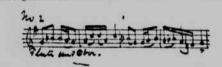
DR. DVORAK'S AMERICAN SYMPHONY.

At the second open rehearsal of the Philharmonic Society in the Music Hall this afternoon, An-tonin Dvorak's new symphony, in E minor, will have its first public hearing. The production of a new symphony by the eminent Bohemian composer would be a matter of profound interest under any circumstances, but to this occasion is given a unique and special value by the fact that in the work Dr. Dvorak has exemplified his theories touching the possibility of founding a National school of composition on the folk-song of America. His belief on this point, put forth in an incomplete and bungling manner through newspaper publications last Spring, created a great deal of com-

phony. But the important phrase, upon which the composer relies largely to give unity of intention to his work, has two elements that strmp it with nationality. In the first place, it is characteristic country in its rhythmical construction, the effect ure followed by a long note which takes the greater part of the stress which crainarily belongs to the first beat. This is a device common in Scottish music and is, in fact, called the Scot's snap or catch. It plays a large rôle in English balled writing, and also in the songs, secular and religious, of the negroes of our South. It may have been introduced here through the medium of the ballads which the negroes heard their white masters sing, but this conclusion is not at all necessary. It is a pervasive element in African music, and doubtiess resulted from the structural peculiarity of some African languages. It is found in Hungarian music, too, where it is essential to a correct reading of song texts; but there it is generally in the middle of a measure, instead of at its beginning. Moreover, it is the most pervasive rhythmical peculiarity of the music of our plains Indians, but on this point it is not necessary to lay



ment at the time, the bulk of which was distinguished by flippancy and a misconception of the composer's meaning and purposes. Only among his colleagues in Europe did his utterances find intelligent appreciation; for they knew what Dr. Dworak had done for Behemian music, and they also knew that if ne said he had found material in American capable of being utilized in the construction of art-works distinctive in character, he would be able to demonstrate the fact. Much of the American criticism was based on the notion that by American music Dr. Dworak meant the songs of Stephen C. Foster and other contributors to old-time negro minstrelsy, and that the school of which he dreamed was to devote itself to the writing of yariations on "The Old Folks at Home" and tunes of its class. Such a blunder, pardonable enough in the popular mind, was yet scarcely venial on the the popular mind, was yet scarcely venial on the most general in folk-music. The majority of the most general in folk-music. The majority of the may once have influenced the negroes of the South, has never indusence the negroes of the South, has a never indusence the negroes of the South, has a never indusence the negroes of the South, has a never indusence upon that its ourside the sphere of this discussion. The energy imparted to musical movement by the contemplation of Indian legend and romance, and they also provide the sphere of this discussion. The energy imparted to musical movement by the contemplation of Indian legend and romance, and that is ourside the sphere of this discussion. The energy imparted to musical movement by the contemplation of Indian legend and romance, and that is ou the popular mind, was yet scarcely venial on the part of composers and newspaper reviewers, who ad had opportunities to study the methods of Dr. prorak in his published compositions. Nother is it creditable to them, though perhaps not quite so blameworthy, that they have so long remained indifferent to the treasures of folk-song which eworthy, that they have so long remained ferent to the treasures of folk-song which rica contains. The origin of that folk-song little to do with the argument, if it shall turn that in it there are elements which appeal to musical predilections of the American people, musical predilections of the American people, matter of fact, that which is most charactic, most beautiful and most vital in our folk-America contains. The origin of that folk-song out that in it there are elements which appeal to the musical predilections of the American people,





song has come from the negro slaves of the South, partly because those siaves lived in the period of emotional, intellectual and social development which produces folk-song, partly because they lived a life that prompted utterance in song and partly because as a race the negroes are musical by nature. Being musical and living a life that had in it romantic elements of pleasure as well as suffering, they gave expression to those elements in songs which reflect their original nature as modified by their American environment. Dr. Dvorak, to whom music is a language, was able quickly to discern the characteristics of the new idlom and to recognize its availability and value. He recognize its availability and value. He recognize its the special product of the movement of the music. The second principal subject of the movement is that shown in figure 3.

Hence is the melody which will cling most pertinational production of the mentry of those who hear the symptomic part of the movement is that shown in figure 3.

Here is the melody which will cling most pertinations of the move of the principal them. discern the characteristics of the new idlom and to recognize its availability and value. He recognized, too, what his critics forgot, that that music is entitled to be called characteristic of a people which gives the greatest pleasure to the largest fraction of a people. It was therefore a matter of indifference to him whether the melodies which made the successful appeal were cause or effect; in either case they were worthy of his attention. He has not said these things in words, but he has uttered them in the new symphony which he calls "From the New World." The work is not yet published, though it is in the hands of Simrock, of Berlin. To the Philharmonic Society he gave the privilege of a first performance from the manuscript, an act not only of courtesy, but one having most decidedly an educational value if not intention. It is the purpose of this writing to enable those who shall hear the symphony this afternoon or to-morrow evening to appreciate wherein its discern the characteristics of the new idiom and to recognize its availability and value. He recog-



American character consists, for though we wish to reserve the privilege of discussing its merit as a work of art until after the public performance has afforded better opportunities for forming an opinion than have yet been offered, there need be no hesitation in saying that the music fully justi-fles the title which Dr. Dvorak has given it. The basis of this article is a hearing at a private rehearsal and a study of the score.

The composition is Dr. Dvorak's ninety-fifth rumbered work and is called his fifth symphony, though there is doubtless one work, if not more, of this class among his unpublished manuscripts. It was written in New-York las spring, but revised and probably completed in its orchestration in the course of the composer's summer vacation, which he spent in Spillville, Iowa. The title on the manuscript is in Bohemian

Z novecho sveta (From the New World) Sinfonie (E moll) pro orkestr slozii Antonin Dyorak opus 95 New (1893) York.

To musicians familiar with the other composi-tions of Dr. Dvorak two features of the new symphony will be first of all noticeable. Though he is unquestionably the most ingenious orchestral colorist among living composers, he has contented himself with the conventional symphonic orchestra Charring the use in one movement of the English hore) and has not attempted to invest his ideas with what might be thought to be simply superficlai charms. His purpose has obviously been to demonstrate that his contention does not need extraneous help, however useful and interesting.
For the same reason, too, he has adhered more closely to the established forms than in his other orchestral works. In some of his other compositions that the letter during the let tions, which have a Bohemian cast, he introduced formal elements drawn from Czechish music, but not here. He has depended upon the melodic ideas and the spirit of the work to disclose its national character. So far as that subtle and elusive thing



never violent. Thus, No. 4 gives place to No. 5, which furnishes relief from threatened monotony by quickening the pace, and this again to No. 6,



which employs the characteristic rhythm of the symphony in a melody of quieter mood than any in which it had been used thitherto.

There is a striking episode in the middle of the movement, constructed out of a little staccato melody, announced by the oboe and taken up by



is concerned, much must of course be left to the discernment of the hearer. That is largely subjective, and must be created for each individual by the music which, if it had its origin in the feelings of the composer, will create analogous feelings in him who hears it. We can only point out some of the means which the composer em-ploys to that end. There is a long, beautiful and impressive introduction to the first movement which we pass by with this mention; it launches

us into the first allegro, which begins as sug-scated in the first musical illustration. What is there American about this melody? Its lcant portion is its first half, the phrase of or measures announced by the horn; the rest

one instrument after another until it masters the orchestra, as if it were intended to suggest the gradual awakening of animal life in the prairie scene, and striking use is made of trills, which are exchanged between the instrumental choirs as if they were the voices of the night or dawn in converse.

From the dying away of this peaceful music to the end of the symphony all is bustle and activity—eager, impetuous, aggressive in the principal part of the scherzo, whose chief subject is suggested in No. 7.



mendous dash as of large accomplishment in the finale. In the trio there is an episode of so much gracefulness that it deserves quotation (No. 10) although it contains no national characteristics

and does not play an important rôle in the develop ment of the movement, it changes its physiognomy in a peculiarly engaging way when it goes into the major key;



Attention has already been called to the fact that Dr. Dvorak has been successful in imbuing his symphony with a spirit of unity. This is largely due to the skill which he has in preserving a relationship, sometimes external and formal, sometimes spiritual, between his meiodies. He has also in this work made use of the device of reminiscence. In the Larghetto as well as the Scherzo the principal subject of the first movement makes its appearance. In the Coda of the Scherzo it takes the form shown in illustration No. 9:



In the last movement there is practically a recapitulation of the principal material of the preceding three, though not in the frank and simple manner followed by Beethoven in his fifth and ninth symphonies. The melodies are drawn on for their rhythmical and intervallic contents, and these are employed with great enlistment of learning and inventiveness to help along the development of the work. Dr. Dvorak's logic, always strongly suggestive of Beethoven and Schubert, has brilliant exemplification in the thematic workmanship throughout. For the extremely spirited and vigorous finale he has written the following melody (No. 12), in which



It has now become new material, which no longer enforces the peculiarity which comes from its pentatonic nature, but enlists attention for other reasons. At last the following phrase is introduced by the violas (No. 14):

no.14

Every musician will say at once that this is a legitimate development by abbreviation or diminution of the beginning of the principal subject, but it is more than that. It is (whether intentional or not it is not for us to say) a paraphrase of "Yankee Docelle," a fact which would be more strongly forced upon the attention were it not that it seems to have been introduced only as an accompaniment to the subject of the slow movement which score. We strongly suspect that Dr. Dvorat is a wag, and that the little phrase, instead of being the innocent offspring of the finale's subject, is really its progenitor.

orchestra's string forces, that it would be howed better than carrying costs to Newcastle to developed the combine merits at this time. He never attempts a task that he does not nerform well, and last high task that he does not nerform well, and last high the finish of his playing and the sunvity of his tone set the anchence outle beside themselves with pleasurable constian. As the child Mozatt said of the violin of one of his father's friends, Mr. Knelsel has a "butter fiddle" its one flows on with such bas a "butter fiddle" its one flows on with such bedelcious smoothness. The orchestra will play in Brooklyn this afternoon and to-morrow evening.

## MR. CARTER AND HAWAIL

VERY UNCOMPORTABLE FOR GRESHAM.

From The New-York Sun.

There is very uncomfortable reading for Mr. Gresham in Charles L. Carter's statement in reply to the Secretary a report of October IS, recommending to Mr. Cleveland the policy of Infamy. Nearly every material statement made by Gresham on the strength of Blount's fullings is disposed of easily by the Hawaiian Commissioner. What was left by the Hawaiian Commissioner. What was left of Gresham's and Blount's case when Stevens and Thurston got through with it goes to pieces under Mr. Carter's study and honest blows.

THE MOST EFFECTIVE YELL.

From The Springheld Republican.

The letter which Charles L. Carter, of Honotulu, has addressed to Secretary Gresham is by far the most effective presentation of the revolutionists side of the Hawalian controversy, so far as the happenines during the days of the revolution are concerned, yet put forth.

From The Mail and Express.

From The Mail and Express.

Another interesting contribution to the Hawalian discussion made yesterday is found in the open letter of ex-Commissioner Charles I. Carter, from Hawall, to Secretary Gresham. Mr. Carter was present during the insurrection in Hawaii, and he shows clearly in his letter that facts were perverted and the truth suppressed and distorted by Paramount Commissioner Blount. The discussion of the Hawalian question may as well be closed at this point, so fur as any argument is required on the part of the Provisional Government. Public sentiment is practically unanimous in its opposition to President Cleveland's policy and action.

SENATOR FRYE'S VIGOROUS SPEECH. From The New-York Press.

Senator Frye declares that all the papers and instructions in the Hawaiian affair must be produced. An investigation prompt and searching must be had. A striking feature of Senator Frye's speech is his spiendid and deserved tribute to the integrity, judgment and patriotism of ex-Minister Stevens.

A POLICY THAT IS LOADED.

From The Springfield Union.

The troops in Honolulu are under arms, but Mr.
Cleveland does not seem to have realized that his
Hawaitan policy was loaded.

From The Boston Journal.

Every fresh bit of news from Honolulu shows that Minister Willis had excellent reasons for waiting for fuller instructions. The men who constitute the Provisional Government are not the kind that

From The Hartford Courant
The notion that those Americans out there in
the middle of the Pacific would "scare casy" was a
mistake. They come of Lexington and Bunker Hili
stock. Some of them went a-soldlering under Grant
and Sherman and Sheridan a number of years ago.

A STRAW TO CLING TO.

COLUMBIAN STAMP COLLECTORS BUSY.

From The Washington Post. From The Washington Post.

That blessings brighten as they take their flight is one of the catablished truths of the universe and it is exemplified by the increasing affection shown for the long-abused Columbian stamp, since it is announced that the supply is running out. To be sure there are still a few carloads of different varieties in the vaults of the Postoffice Department, but the supply will probably be exhausted by January 1, so the collectors are getting in their work and securing specimens before it is too late. The other day a collector walked into the city postoffice and saked for a five, a three, and a two-dollar Columbian stamp, remarking that he wanted them to complete the set he was getting

together. Then he wanted to know if the stainp clerk at the window would not cancel them for him before he left, as they were more valuable when cancelled. The clerk politicly assured the purchaser that it was against the law to cancel the stamps before they passed through the office, but said that if he would address an envelope to himself and put the stamps on it they would go through the regular course of handling and be cancelled. So the collector addressed an envelope to himself at his hotel and putting his 510 worth of stamps on it dropped it in the slot.

## WEDDINGS.

The marriage of Miss Katharine Aymar Sands, the youngest daughter of the late Samuel S. Sands, to Theodore Augustus Havemeyer, jr., son of Theoore A. Havemeyer, was celebrated in Grace Church at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in the presence of a large and fashionable company of guests. The ushers were Robert Cornell Sands and Charles Edward Sands, brothers of the bride; Robert F. Pot-ter, Henry O. Havemeyer, brother of the bride-groom; A. Gordon Norrie and Dorsey N. H. Schenck, The bride was escorted up the aisle by her eldest brother, B. Aymar Sands, who also gave her away. The bridesmaids were Miss Edith Miss Amy Bend, Miss Evelyn Burden, Miss Maria Reese, of New-Hamburg-on-Hudson; Miss Theodora Havemeyer, the young sister of the bridegroom, and Miss Anna Sands, one of the bride's sisters. Oliver H. P. La Farge attended Mr. Havemeyer as best man. The ceremony was performed by the rector, the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington. Immediately after the ceremony there were a reception and wedding breakfast at the home of the bride's family, No. 386 Fifth-ave. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Tiffany, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Oeirichs, Mr. and Mrs. W. Butler Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. H. Le Grand Cannon Mr. and Mrs. Townsend Burden, Mrs. Smith Hadden, Mrs. George H. Bend, Mrs. James M. Waterbury, Mr. and Mrs, W. H. Sands, Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, Miss Sloane, Miss Emily Vanderbilt Sloane, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. Fernando Yznaga, Mrs. Austin Corbin, Miss Corbin, Miss Hope-Goddard, Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, Miss Grace Wilson, Mrs. Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, Miss Grace Wilson, Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Field Judson, C. C. Eaidwin, Jr., P. F. Collier, Le Roy Dresser, Worthington Whitehouse, Appleton Smith and Woodbury Kane.

The bride received many beautiful presents. Among them were several diamond stars and a complete outfit of household linen from Mrs. Havemeyer, the bridegroom's mother; a substantial check from the bridegroom's father, and sliver dishes from Mr. and Mrs. Perry Tiffany.

Mr. and Mrs. Havemeyer, after a honeymoon, most of which will be spent on the Haver, syer place at Mahwah, will make their home at No. 27 West Thirty-fifth-st.

Berne, Dec. 14.—The marriage of Miss Hazel Hubbard, of Indianapolis, to Judge Soldati, of the Swiss Federal Tribunal, took place on Tuesday in the English Church at Lausanne. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Davis, the pastor. The church was decorated with flowers and greens. Most of the members of the Anglo-American colony in Lausanne were present.

MISS ADELE GRANT A COUNTESS.

A NOTABLE ASSEMBLAGE OF GUESTS AT HER MARRIAGE TO THE EARL OF ESSEX IN LONDON.

London, Dec. 14.-The marriage of Miss Adele Grant, daughter of the late Beach Grant, of New-York, to the Earl of Essex took place at 2.39 o'clock this afternoon at St. Margaret's Church, West-minster, Archdescon Farrar, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Lee, the Rev. Mr. James and the chaplain of the Duke of Essex, the Rev. George Chapel, offi-

The bride wore a white satin dress, the which was embroidered with silver sunrays. The bodice was trimmed with point d'Alençon lace The bridal veil was of Alencon lace, which Mrs. Grant wore at her own wedding. The only orna-ment worn by the bride was a diamond tlara, the gift of the Earl of Essex. Instead of a bouquet she carried an ivory prayer-book.

There were seven bridesmaids. These were Miss Edythe Grant, Miss Alberta Paget, Miss Mary

Cofebrooke, Miss Diana Sturt, the Hon. Eustace Dannay, the Hon. Lella Dannay and Miss Gwenfra Williams. They were white satin dresses, draped in soft folds and bordered with mink, and velvet toques trimmed with fur. Each of them carried a long Louis XV stick with a gold tip decorated with was the best man. Suydam Grant, a brother of the bride, gave her away. The service was full The decorations were extensive and rich.

The church was crowded, among those present Leing many Americans. Themas F, Bayard, the American Ambars dor, was one of the guests. Among the others present were Prince and Princess Henry of Pless, Countess Wilton, Lady Randolph Churchill, Viscount and Viscountess Grimston, the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, Countess Howe, General Fraser, Mrs. Mackay, Str. Thomas and Lady Trouterdge, Lady Mary Mills, Lady Suffield, the Hon, Evelyn Paget, Captain and Mrs. Bingham, Lady Sturt, Mrs. and Miss Ferking, of New-York; Lady Sturt, Mrs. and Miss Ferking, of New-York;

the Hon Evelyn Paget, Castain and Mis. Bingham, Lord and Lady Breay, Sir Edward Gady Colebrooke, Lady Sturt, Mrs. and Miss Ferkins, of New-York, Lord and Lady Giervagh, Lord and Lady Winsford, Lord and Lady Broogham and Sir Henry Hoare. After the octemony a reception was given at the home of Mrs. Grant, No. 35 Great Cumberland Place. It was largely attended. In the early aftermoon the newly murried couple departed for their honeymoon, which will be spent at Cassiobury, Wasford.

More than 300 gifts were received, many of which came from the United States and the Continent. Among those who sent presents were Counters Wilton, gold sugar sifter and speons; Lord and Lady Lurgan, silver fruit dish; Lord and Lady Esher, four tertoise-shell and silver ashtrays; Lady Randolph Churchill, lewelled matchbers, the Duchess of Mariborough, diamond hairpin; Viscount and Viscountess Dangan, autique tables; and Lady Paget, diamond pin.

ME. DAMROSCH LEAVES THE UNION.

THE MEMBERS OF THE MUSICAL PROTECTIVE RODY REFUSE TO PLAY WITH HIS 'CELLIST, AND HE RESIGNS.

Waiter Damrosch resigned from the Musical Protective Union at its quarterly meeting yesterday. It had been atmounced that at the meeting the case of Auton Hegner, the violonceito player, would be acted upon. It was acted upon, and adversely to Mr. Damrosch,

who thereupon resigned from the union.

Last' summer, when Mr. Damrosch was in Europe, he made a contract with Mr. Hegner for the latter's services in New-York this season. Mutual Musical Protective Union does not allow its members to play in orchestras with musicians who are not members of the union. A foreigner cannot become a member of the union until he has cannot become a member of the union until he has lived in this country at least six months. But last year the union made an exception to this rule in the case of Brodsky, the violinist. Mr. Damrosch thought the union would take similar action in Mr. Hegner's case. Mr. Damrosch went to the meeting of the union yesterday. He addressed the meeting and explained its position clearly. The members of the union did not agree with his conclusions, and when he was informed that the members would not play with Hegner he resigned. In his address Mr. Damrosch said that it was only in the most exceptional cases that he ever intended to ask the union not to object to a foreign artist in the Symphony Orchestra. "This year," he said, "my first 'cellist, Mr. Hekkhag, left the orchestra. There being no 'cellist available in this country at the time I made my engagement to take his place, I engaged a gentleman from the other side." He then told the musicians that theirs was the only union in the country that required a residence of six months before one could join. He characterized the rules of the union as an abuse of power. His dispute was not with the union, but the six-months' clause. He then moved that the members of the union he allowed to play with Hegner until he became a regular member of the union. The motion was lost.

THE TELEPHONE DID NOT SPEAK FRENCH. From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"Our telephones are not educated to receive and transmit the French language," said a prominent young lawyer to the Gleaner the other day. When asked to explain himself, he told a good story on two of his fellow-disciples of Blackstone.

"Two young and rising attorneys," said he, "occupy adjoining offices in a large building here and are great chums. They are great students and occupy their evenings largely in study instead of going into society. French is the particular study that is interesting them at present, and they take lessons twice a week, from a prominent local teacher. He has encouraged them until they now think they are quite proficient in the language.

"Last week one of these legal luminaries announced to a circle of friends that he was to meet Emile Zola shortly, it astonished and delighted the circle to learn that so distinguished a person was to visit this city, and the attorney was asked when Zola would be here. He was not positive, he said, but the French professor could tell. One of his listeners was so intensely interested that he determined to call upon the professor and asked him when M. Zola would be in the city. The professor looked conscious and repiled, 'On Thursday evening.' Next the question was asked where Zola would stop. It was now the professor's turn to be astonished and become the questioner.

"Is he coming here? he asked.

"Whe accordingly say the professor's turn to be astonished and become the questioner.

"Is he coming here? he asked.

"Why, I thought you telephoned Mr. Q. that he was coming.'

"The professor began to laugh and answered:

"No, no, no, to I told him that my French iscture this week would be on Zola. That is all."

"Both were now intensely amused at the evident blunder, but the laquirer thought he saw how it had been made.

"Old you islaphone in French, professor\*"

NOW FOR CITY POLITICS.

THE UNION LEAGUE PLEDGES ITS AID AGAINST TAMMANY.

C. S. SMITH'S AMENDMENT TO CARRY ON THE FIGHT OUTSIDE OF NATIONAL PARTY

LINES GOES OVER-A NOMINATING COMMITTEE ELECTED. There was an unusually large meeting of the

Union League Club last night, owing to the contest over the election of members of the Committee on Nominations, and to the knowledge that the Committee on Political Reform would present a report. The election created the greatest interest, and it was said to be mainly responsible for the large attendance. There were two tickets in the field. One of them was headed by Daniel F. Appleton, and with him on the ticket were Thomas C. Acton, Colonel S. V. R. Cruger, Thomas H. Hubbard, Donald Mackay, Clarence S. Day and William H. Fuller. The other ticket was headed by Thomas Denny, and the other names on it were Thomas L. James, William H. Hollister, A. D. Juillard, Lowell Lincoln, William H. Wickham and Lorenzo G.

Neither ticket won as a whole, but the Appleton ticket had the regular number of successful candidates. The result of the election showed that the Nominating Committee would be composed of Thomas C. Acton, Daniel F. Appleton, Colonel S. V. R. Cruger, Clarence S. Day, Thomas Denny, Thomas H. Hubbard and Augustus D. Juillard. In all 269 votes were polled, and of these Mr. Acton received 181; Colonel Appleton got 159; Colonel Cruger, 171; Mr. Day, 126; Mr. Denny, 133; Mr. Hubbard, 135, and Mr. Juillard, 128. The voting did not begin until nearly 10 o'clock, and it was after 11 o'clock before the tellers were ready to announce the result.

THE COMMITTEE REPORT.

Previous to the election the members had a discussion over the preliminary report of the Com-mittee on Political Reform. This report was as fol-

"At a meeting of this club, held on the ninth day of November last, Mr. Charles Stewart Smith presented to the club the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the Committee on Political Reform be requested to report at the next meeting of the club whether or not, in the judgment of the committee, it is desirable for this club to lead any movement by which an attempt shall be made to unite all good men without reference to political affiliations in the one issue of good government for this city, and, if so, to formulate a plan therefor."

for this city, and, if so, to formulate a plan therefor.

"The committee had under consideration previous to the adoption of the resolution the general subject of reform in the parties in this city, but no report had been formulated. Since the reference was made it has given much time to the consideration of the special topics presented by the resolution, but, taking into view the plans for reform now in process of development in the two parties, and the public discussion going on in regard to the same, as well as touching the formation of a Municipal Reform party, the committee is disposed to feel that a detailed expression of views may well be deferred for a short time, and it therefore suggests that the club accord further time for a final report.

MEASURES RECOMMENDED.

MEASURES RECOMMENDED.

"Your committee are agreed that there should be "Your committee are agreed that there should be co-operation and union of all who desire good government to rescue the city from those now in control of it. There are certain questions that require immediate and prompt action on behalf of all good citizens as preliminary and desirable conditions for securing a reform city government.

"I. A change should be made in the present ballet law so as to have a just and fair blanket ballot law, so as to have a just and fair blanket

"2. If separate municipal elections are not se "2 If separate municipal elections are not secured, the law should provide for voting, without trouble to the elector, a city ticket, unembarrassed by a National or State ticket.

"2. Provisions should be made to exclude Congressmen. State Senators and Assemblymen from the city ticket.

"3. The non-partisan character of the Police Board should be made mandatory by law.

"5. The non-partisan character of the Boards of Election Inspectors should be established, so as to secure honest registration and a fair count, and provision should be made to secure a better class of inspectors.

"6. The municipal ticket should be separate from the National and State ticket.

"6. The municipal tacket such that state itsides, the National and State ticket.

"7. The power to make appropriations at Albany that impose taxes upon the Corporation of the City of New-York should be taken away, and all such appropriations should be made by the municipal government. Then the voters would be brought face to face with the men who impose unjust taxes, and they would see to it that the character of the men they vote for is such as to justify their confidence.

and they would see to a useful and they would see to a confidence.

"3. At this time it is of the first importance that the hands of the men who are engaged in the prosecution of offenders against the election laws should be sustained, not only by the moral support of this club but by its material aid. Nothing would tend so strongly to promote reform in this city as the punishment of these old and habitual offenders against the purity of the ballot box.

"Your committee does believe that an auspicious moment has arrived to announce to the voters of New-York City the williagness and desire of this club to unite with citizens of all shades of political belief in securing certain reforms in the management of our municipal affairs. To such purposes the Union League Club promises in the future, as in the past, its unfailing support.

"While asking for the Indorsement by the club of the foregoing propositions, your committee also asks for time for the further consideration of the November resolution, and recommends the adoption of the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the Union League Club ratifies and adopts the foregoing preliminary report of its committee.

"Resolved, That the Committee on Political Reform be authorized and directed to represent this club in all movements, either in the Constitutional Convention or the Legislature of the State, to promote the foregoing reforms in the laws.

"Resolved, That time for the further consideration of the November resolution be extended to the committee, with power to report on the same at any regular meetins.

"The report was signed by E. B. Hinsdale, chairman; C. C. Buel, Thomas L. James, Cephas Brainerd, D. B. St. John Roosa, Jefferson Clark, Logan C. Murray, Emerson Foote, Charles F. Clark, Henry W. Cannon, James A. Blanchard and William T. Schley, The report was stade to the resolutions contained in the report the following:

"Resolved, That this club, while reaffirming its life-iong devotion to the principles and traditions of the Republican party on State and At this time it is of the first importance that

MIL SMITH'S AMENDMENT GOES OVER. Several points of order were raised against this resolution, and objection was made to its considera-tion at that time on the ground that it committed the club to a policy that its members as a whole were not yet ready to adopt. Some definite pian of action was demanded before the club should commit tiself. The point finally was made that the resolution introduced by Mr. Smith was new matter, and if twenty-five members of the club objected to its consideration at that meeting it must go over until the next meeting. The necessary twenty-five objectors were obtained, and General Horace Porter, the president of the club, decided that the resolution did contain new matter and that it came within the lid contain new matter and that it came within the

Mr. Smith did not think this decision was a proper one, and he declared that there was a larke majority of the members present who would support the resolution if it was put to a vote. The resolution was referred, however, to the Committee on Political Reform. After Commedore Van Santvoord had secured the adoption of an amendment to the preliminary report, requiring the committee to report further at the next regular meeting, the report was adopted without a dissenting voice. The next meeting of the club will be held on the second Thursday in January, when the new officers will be elected and the Committee on Political Reform will present an additional report regarding the position which the club shall take in reference to political affairs in this city. Mr. Smith did not think this decision was a

TO PROSECUTE ELECTION FRAUDS. A mass-meeting of the citizens of Richmona

County was held in the dining-room of the German Club Rooms at Stapleton last evening for the purpose of petitioning Governor Flower to appoint a special Prosecuting Attorney and an extraordinary term of court to investigate and try cases of alleged violation of the election laws at the recent election. John S. Davenport, of New-Brighton, presided, Speeches were made by the Rev. Dr. John C. Eccleston, pastor of St. John's Church, Clifton; George M. Pinney, Jr.; W. Travers Jerome and John A. Taylor, of Kings County, The local speakers made ringing seeches declaring there had been "wholesale frauds at the recent registration and election." They alleged that in many instances the registration inspectors had omitted large numbers of names from the poll lists, while in other cases ideitious names had been added, and that applications had to be made to the courts to have the registrations for a first of the courts of have the registrations are a right. It was also alleged that the counts were made behind locked doors and the watchers thrown out. County was held in the dining-room of the German

When baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cred for Castoria. When she became Miss, she ciung to Castoria. When she had children, she gave them Castoria.

HAVEMEYER-SANDS-On Thursday, Dec. 14th, at Grace Church, by the Rev. Dr. Huntington, Katherine Aymar Sands, daughter of the late Samuel S. Sands, to Thee-dore A. Havemeyer. HOGE-TAYLOR-In Brooklyn, on Dec. 13, 1863, by the Rev. Dr. J. R. Day, or New-York, Louise Brandon Taylor to Wm. L. Hoge, of Anaconda, Montana.

Notices of marriages must be indorsed with full name and address.

MARRIED.

ADAMS-Suddenly, on December 13, 1898, Caleb Cushing

Adams—Suddenly, on Date residence, 305 Clermont-ava. Funeral services at his late residence, 305 Clermont-ava. Brooklyn, on Friday, December 15, at 2:45 p. m. Interment at Newburyport, Mass.

ANDERSON—At Plainfield, N. J., on Thursday, Wm. G. Anderson, eldest son of the late Dr. James Anderson, of New-York, in the 66th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BISSELL—In New-York City, on Thursday, Dec. 14, Rush Walsworth Bissell.

Funeral service on Saturday, 11:30 a. m., at No. 65 Park-ave.

Park-ave. Interment in Passaic, N. J. Interment in Passaic, N. J.
BLACK—On Thursday, December 14th, Margaret, relict of the late Joseph Black, in the duth year of her age, Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, December 16th, from her late residence, No. 487 West 19th-st., at 1:39 p. m.
Please omit flowers.

CAMPBELL—At his late residence, 108 West 120th-st.
James Campbell, in the 85th year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

FROTHINGHAM—On December 13th. Margaret Hunter, widow of the late William Prothingham, M. D., late of the city of New-York. Services at No. 10 Tulpehocken-st., Germantown, on Saturday morning at 8:30 o'clock. Interment Trinity Church Cemetery, city of New-York, at 2 p. m.

HALLETT—At Katonah, N. Y., Thursday morning, Dec. 14th. Charles W., son of John W. and Lena Hallett, aged 14 years.

copal Church.

HUBERT-Early on Thursday morning, after a short illness, meningitis, Walter Holmes, fourth child of Philip
G., fr., and Anna Holmes Hubert, aged 6 years and
1 week.

Funeral private.

LANE-At her late residence, in Philadelphia, on the
11th inst., Elizabeth W., wife of John G. Lane, aged 54
years.

Httn inst., Elizabeth W., wife of John G. Lane, aged by years.
Fun-rai from Friends' meeting-house, Millbrook, N. Y.,
Tih day, the 16th inst., at 11 o'clock.
Friends and relatives respectfully invited.
LAWRENCE—At Park Avenue Hotel, on Wednesday morning, December 13th, 193, in the eighty-seventh year of her age, Isabella E., widow of Ferdinand Lawrence, and daughter of the late William and Eliza Hurgoyne.
Funeral services at Grace Church Chantry, Broadway and 10th-st., on Friday, 15th inst., at 11 o'clock.
Friends and relatives are invited to attend without further notice.
Please omit flowers.
LOWRER—On December 14th, 1863, at the residence of

Please omit flowers.

LOWRER-On December 14th, 1863, at the residence of her niece, Mrs. S. L. Brown, 166 Halsey-st., Brooklyn, Elizabeth B. Lowber, in her 86th year, Funeral services at above address, on Friday, at 3 p. m. MacKintosh-Entered into rest on December 13th, 1863, of apoplexy, Catharine Antoinette, wife of Angus Mackintosh, of Elizabeth, New-Jersey, in the 58th year of her age.

Funeral services on Saturday, December 16th, at 1 o'clock p. m., at 8t. John's Church, Elizabeth.

MCOY-At East Orange, N. J. December 12th, A. Reservices

Funeral services, at St. John's Church, Elizabeth.

MCOY-At East Orange, N. J. December 12th, A. Rameay McOy, in the olist year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at Central Presbyterias, Church, Main and Prince sts., Orange, on Friday, December 15th, after arrival of train at Brick Church, Station, leaving Isarclay and Christopher sts., at 2:30 o'clock, p. m.

Please omit flowers. METHFESSEL,—At Stapleton, Staten Island, Dec. 14th, A. G. Methfessel, suddenly, of heart failure, in his 65th

A. G. Methfessel, sudde year of age. Funeral notice hereafter. AKLEY-At Stamford, Conn., on Thursday, Dec. 14, 1833, Jesse Oakley, formerly of New-York City, in the 85th year of his age.
Funeral Saturday, Dec. 16th, at 3:30 o'clock, from his inte residence. Train leaves Grand Central Station at 2 o'clock p. m. Carriages in waiting. Carriages in waiting.

OLYPHANT-Suddenly, Thursday, December 14th, 1803,
Vernon Murray, son of Robert M., and the late Anna
Vernon Olyphant.

WEISS-The friends of Albert Weiss, and the Steckler
Association especially, are invited to attend his funerato-day, at 1:30, from Mount Sinal Hospital.

Kindly omit flowers.

Special Notices.

By the Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, 238 FIFTH-AVE. WM. B. NORMAN, Auctioneer . A HIGHLY IMPORTANT SALE, This (Friday) and following days at 2 o'clock, by direction of MRS. CECILIA MUSER, OF SUFFERN, NEW-YORK, EXECUTRIX, and other Consignors, OF A GRAND COLLECTION OF

ANTIQUE FURNITURE. TURKISH RUGS, Porcelains, Empire Bronzes, Carved Ivories, Arms, Broad-Goods, a small collection of Phoenician Glass, Scannel, Miniatures, Curious, Watches, Draperies and Curtains attring Silver, etc., etc. GENERAL ELY S. PARKER'S

Rere Indian Curlos, Silver Medals, Bronzes, Eagrevings And by order of MR. HERMAN BOHM, OF VIENNA, MAGNIFICENT ENAMELS, WORLD'S FAIR AT CHICAGO, where they received the first prize,
TOGETHER WITH A LARGE STOCK OF
SILVEL-PLAIED KNIVES, FORES, SPOONS, ETC.,
manufactured by
HOLMES, ROOTH & HAYDENS;
A CHICKERING GRAND PLANG AND MUSIC BOX,

WITH DRUMS AND CASTANETS.

And an immense number of other articles too numerous mention, the whole comprising 1,600 lots. M. Kuoedler & Co.

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Postoffice Notice.

Foreign mails for the week ending December 16 will close opromptly in all cases at this office, as follows:
FEIDAT—At 11:30 a.m. for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per s. s. J. W. Taylor, via Pernambuco, Balia, Rio Janeiro and Santos detters for Fara and Cearamust be directed "per J. W. Taylor"); at 9 p. m. for Brazil and La Plata countries, via Pernambuco, Bio Janeiro and Santos, per s. s. Salerno from Baltimore delicers must be directed "per J. W. Taylor"); at 3 p. m. for Brazil and La Plata countries, via Pernambuco, Bio Janeiro and Santos, per s. s. Salerno from Baltimore delicers must be directed "per Salerno").

SATURDAY—At 6:30 a. m. for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey and Frince of Green of the Company of

Religions Notices.

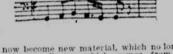
AT METROPOLITAN HALL, opposite Macy's, 14th-et, non-to-day, meeting will be addressed by Rev. DR STONE. At 8 p. m. C. H. YATSAN will conduct Bible reading and answer Bible questions.

HEAR GEO. C. NEEDHAM AND R. S. MACARTHUR to-day at 12 at Association Hall, 23d-st. Creole Quarter will sing. Seats free.

called mood, spirit, sentiment, feeling and so forth

we are inclined to find a proof of one of his devices for inventing tunes of a characteristic quality, and, possibly, also of his disposition to be jocular at times.

Having announced this melody and given it a stirring exposition, he abbreviates its first two measures so as to bring them into the space of one, thus:



At the second concert this season of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, which took place last night in the Music Hall, the features of noteworthy interest were the symphony in F by Herrmann Goetz, and the first movement of the Becthoven violin concerts played by Mr. Franz Kneisel, in addition to the symphony of the Becthoven violin concerts played by Mr. Franz Kneisel, in addition to the symphony of the second concerts played by Mr. Franz Kneisel, in violin concerto played by Mr. Frant Kneisel. In addition to these two compositions the programme contained Saint-Sacna's symphonic poem. 'Le Rouet d'Onaphale,' and the third of Restheven's Leonore's overtures, which were played in admirable style, but not so as to excite especial comment. In fact, both works have been played better by the same organization. The symphony is a pretty but not a deep composition, with a most engaginally dainty and graceful intermezio in place of the conventional scherzo, and was delignifully performed, Mr. Kneisel is so favorably known as a player of solo

From The New-York Sun.

THE MOST EFFECTIVE YET.

PRACTICALLY CLOSED THE DISCUSSION,

MR. WILLIS HAS GOOD REASONS.

NOT THE KIND THAT "SCARE EASY."

From The Utica Herald.

The English party in Hawaii is confident President Cleveland will restore Queen Lil and their prospects. The English party in the United States, looking around for a straw to cling to, is afraid that if Hawaii is annexed to the United States all the West India isles, and nobody knows what others, will be clamoring to come in. And then what? It will be time enough to cross those bridges when we get to them.

DERICKSON-KLOTS-On Wednesday, Dec. 13th, by the Rev. Henry Chamberlaine, dessite freps, dailizates of the late Geo. M. Klotz, " Samuel Derickson, jr., all of this city."

(SUCCESSORS TO GOUPIL & CO.)
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